

### COUNTY INSTITUTE

**Pocahontas Teachers Assemble in Marlinton**

The Pocahontas County Teachers' Institute convened at the Court House Monday morning. Superintendent Grimes called the house to order and at his request Rev. Dr. Price conducted the opening devotional exercises. In the preliminary remarks the teachers were urged to take as their motto, "We are living, we are dwelling in a grand and swift time. In an age on age telling. To be living is sublime."

Rev. R. H. Fleming, D. D. of Lynchburg, led in a very appropriate prayer. Mr. Grimes made an address of welcome, and warmly greeted the members, congratulating them upon the privilege of meeting once more under such hopeful auspices, and commending them for their past fidelity in their important duties.

C. F. Hull and B. B. Williams appointed secretaries.

Prof. U. S. Fleming and Thos. L. Kibler are the instructors.

Prof. T. L. Kibler is a native of Monroe County, W. Va., and a son of Rev. F. L. Kibler of the Baltimore Conference. The most of Prof. Kibler's active service has been in Virginia and Maryland. As to preparatory studies, his educational training was received in West Virginia, afterwards he attended the Shepherdstown College Normal. From the Normal he entered Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va., received the degree of A. B. For the past two years he has been Principal of the Hillsboro Academy, Pocahontas County, W. Va. In reference to his administration, it may be remarked, that Teachers have increased from two to four, enrollment from seventy to one hundred and ten, salaries from \$35 per month, to \$75 monthly, and also sessions from five months to eight. The reorganization includes the graded system, as a present important feature.

The following teachers have enrolled, about half as many as there are schools in the county:

Mrs. Bessie Johnston, Marlinton  
 Mattie Rowan, Eates Monroe Co.  
 Ann's M. Cleek, Driscoll  
 Mrs. Lillian C. Sutton, Arbovale  
 Riah P. Smith, Edray  
 Clara M. Marston, Edray  
 Lucy C. Smith, Edray  
 Mary F. Hannah, Slaty Fork  
 Lucy P. Hanna, Slaty Fork  
 Mary W. Folks, Durbin  
 Sallie W. Wilson, Monterey Va.  
 Mary M. Brown, Arbovale  
 Lillie M. Milligan, Marlinton  
 Mrs. Verdie B. Mann, Academy  
 Myrtle M. Hogsett, Second Cr. Monroe County  
 Allie Clark, Academy  
 Lizzie Pennell, Buckeye  
 Mary E. Rodgers, Buckeye  
 Anna L. Ervine, Huntersville  
 Lillie M. Fry, Seebert  
 Ethel M. Curry, Academy  
 Edna McNeil, Buckeye  
 Annie Sullivan, Jacox  
 Margaret Larue, Academy  
 Lena McGraw, Academy  
 Margaret F. Hinkle, Lewisburg  
 Frances Fisher, Spring Creek  
 Anna Wallace, Mill Point

Clownie Hull, Lobelia  
 Charles Spencer, Bartow  
 Ira Hannah, Buckeye  
 D. A. Tharp, Lobelia  
 Samuel Spencer, Bartow  
 T. D. Moore, Marlinton  
 H. K. Bright, Edray  
 George Bright, Edray  
 J. H. McCarty, Lobelia  
 H. A. Walton, Buckeye  
 B. B. Williams, Arbovale  
 W. J. Snedeger, Jacox  
 T. A. Brufey, Lobelia  
 J. S. Moore, Marlinton  
 J. C. McClure, Loveridge  
 Thos. L. Kibler, Academy  
 B. A. Rapp, Falling Spring  
 J. A. Graves, Julia, Greenbrier Co.  
 Lee V. Ruckman, Mill Point  
 D. L. Barlow, Onoto

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### Commission Named

A commission has been appointed by Governor Dawson to meet within the next ten days for the purpose of codifying the school laws of the state and preparing suggestions for amendment to be brought before the next session of legislature.

The commission is composed of Messrs. J. R. Trotter, of Buchanan; E. L. Butcher, of Fairmont; B. S. Morgan, of Charleston; L. W. Burne, Marlinton; C. E. Carrigan, of Mountbelle; and Harvey Harnett, of Clarksville. Three of these gentlemen, J. R. Trotter, B. S. Morgan and E. L. Butcher have held the superintendent of schools office while the others are prominent educators.

The commission will meet either in Charleston or Parkersburg on Aug. 13, and will continue probably five days.

It is said that the principle amendments, likely to be offered are:

To fix the minimum salary for teachers at \$40 per month.

To provide optional consolidation of schools in rural districts.

To provide for a more rigid compulsory school law.

To provide for a district high school.

And for the creation of a state board of education.

### Not Prepared

Former Senator Calls, of Florida who immortalized himself by taking off a tight shoe in the Senate chamber one day and hoisting a huge foot, clad in a blue yarn sock on to his desk, heard from other Senators, early in this term, that Superintendent Smith, of the Botanic Gardens, gave palms and potted palms to statesmen he liked.

Calls wanted some palms and he cast about for a way to get on the right side of Smith. Somebody told him Smith was a great admirer of Burns and had a fine collection of Burns manuscripts and editions.

That was Calls's cue. He walked over to the garden, found Smith and talked about many things. At the proper time, delicately and unobtrusively, he introduced the subject of Burns.

"There was the poet," he said. "For fine sentiment he has them all beaten. I read my Burns every day."

"Ken ye Burns?" asked Smith, much interested.

"I should think I did," proclaimed the enthusiastic Call. "Why, I know most of his poems by heart. They can have their other poets, but as for me, give me Jimmie Burns."

"Jimmie Burns!" snorted the enraged Smith. "Jimmie Burns! Augh! Billie Washington! Charlie Napoleon! Sammie Jefferson! Get out of me sight, ye, ignominious!"

And Call never did get his palms.—Saturday Evening Post.

### Car of Powder Exploded

Five hundred kegs of powder in a car on the south side track at Thurmond exploded Saturday evening without any apparent cause. The car was some distance away from any other cars and there was no one near when the explosion occurred. The top and sides of the car blown several hundred feet into the air, but strange to relate the bottom of the car was not damaged, the entire force of the explosion being upward. There was no destruction of any property other than the wrecking car. The only way in which the explosion could be accounted for is that a rock rolled down and striking the car made a spark which set the powder off. There was nothing but powder in the car and it had been standing on the side track for several days.—News.

### Enterprising Town

Marlinton has voted bonds to put in a sewer system and pave some of the streets. The bonds run for 10 and 20 years. Five thousand dollars worth of sewer and ten thousand dollars in street bonds will be issued, and sold to the highest bidder.—Fayette Journal.

### STEEL TOMAHAWKS

**A Relic of the French and Indian Invasion.**

Dr. James Cox has come into possession of a genuine man killer in the shape of an Indian tomahawk. The weapon was ploughed up by William Dunfee on his farm two and a half miles from Masontown, Preston county. Except for a few rust pits the tomahawk is in a fine state of preservation. It is made of steel, and the work of white men, as Indians never made tomahawks, but bought them from traders says the Morgantown Chronicle.

It has been hand carved in graceful patterns, and it is doubtful that the hand work on it would be done for less than \$10. It is a pipe tomahawk that is, it combines the two. A neat steel bowl was brazed on, opening into the handle, and the handle was the stem. It was never ground to a keen edge. Indians preferred tomahawks rather blunt when the weapons were meant for war purposes, because a sharp, thin edge would be more likely to stick fast if it struck a bone.

It did not belong to an Indian native of West Virginia, because this state ceased to be the home of Indians about 1650 or 1660. They were exterminated or driven out about that time by a Mohawk invasion from New York. The Indians who had their homes along the Monongahela, Kanawha, Cheat and other streams before that time, and whose flint arrows we still find in abundance, had only stone hatchets. These implements are, still occasionally found in graves and elsewhere. They belonged to the Indians who had no contact with white men and whenever a stone hatchet is found in West Virginia it may be taken for granted that it belonged to a nation who lived there more than 250 years ago. How much more than that it may no one can tell. It may be thousands of years older.

The steel tomahawks, however, tell a different story. They are the handwork of white men. The Indians bought them and carried them on war expeditions. The fine specimen found near Masontown was in all probability lost by some warrior on a raid among the settlements further east. The warrior probably came from Ohio and the date may be fixed approximately between 1765 and 1790. During that period of thirty-five years Indians were accustomed to make war raids across Preston county. From 1775, to the year of Braddock's defeat, until about 1765 the close of Pontiac's war, parties of Indians occasionally used the trail which crossed Cheat river at Dunkard bottom in their excursions against the settlers of Hampshire county. That old trail passed near the place where the tomahawk was found, though perhaps not over the exact spot.

During the Revolutionary War Indians made several raids into Preston county. We can, if we choose, suppose that some member of a raiding party lost the tomahawk during one of these excursions.

We may also risk the guess that the weapon was made in England, although there is nearly as much ground for supposing that it was made in France. Both countries made tomahawks and sold them to the Indians.

### Gauley Bears

B. M. Hamrick, who lives near the head of Gauley, recently caught a large bear and a cub in his bear pens. Sometime ago he built what he terms a bear house, made of heavy pine logs, and into this the large bear was placed for the purpose of fattening. The cub is also a captive, being confined in a strong box. Mr. Hamrick says he will either sell the bears or keep them until the fall is good and they are fat enough to kill. People living back in the mountains say these animals are more numerous than usual.—Webster Echo.

### The 'Gallus' Problem

Numerous public prints in the argumentative North are debating a subtle problem in aesthetics, viz: Is it meet and fitting for a gentleman, in these pestiferous days, to wear braces without a coat? In other words, is it proper for one of refined instincts and intellectual pretensions to expose his braces to the gaze of the crowd? By the word, of course, we allude to the harness, apparatus or tackle denominated by the vulgar, suspenders, and by the impolitic, galluses.

As might be expected, the bilious Northern critics place their ban upon the custom and join in proclaiming their apparatus itself a biasing and a loathing. In this position we see little philosophy. Sophism and snobbery are responsible for whatever odium or opprobrium enmeshes the gallus. In itself, subjectively, and as a machine or object of attire, per se, it is eminently innocuous and immaculate. It serves a useful and an honorable purpose. It is modest and retiring. It is not without a certain elusive beauty. For these reasons, and many others, we hold that it has proved its rights to a place in our airy scheme of things. Like the hair restorer and the toothpick, it may offend those whose fastidiousness is over delicate, but in the view of the healthy, freeborn American citizen there can be no evil in it and no cause for hostile demonstrations in its frank display. William Waldorf Astor may palpitate at thought of it, but to a self-respecting democrat, born and raised south of Mason and Dixon's line, it is inexpressibly dear.

The "gallus" marks the free man and the man of genuine, unpretending culture and civilization. Your snob and your savage abhor it. In Mesopotamia the wild Lashibzook wears a belt in Yucatan the Indian wears a girdle of shark's teeth; in Senegambia the shameless cannibal sports a gunny sack; in Atlantic City, a few years back, the dukes used to wear saebes. But find a man who, when he throws off his coat to begin his daily toil, lays bare a pair of heavy, sky-blue galluses, and you'll find a man who pays his way in the world, loves his wife, rears his children in the fear of the Lord and votes the straight ticket.

The "gallus" is useful; it is graceful, and properly adorned with hand-painted flowers and brass buckles, it is beautiful. To be ashamed of it, to conceal it or to abandon it for a somber leather belt is to fail in an essential of true manhood and fly in the face of fate.—Exchange.

### Bird-Hogsett

Married at River View, West Marlinton, at 10 a. m. July 25, 1906, James Cecil Bird and Miss Morella May Hogsett, Rev. Wm. T. Price, D. D. officiating. Mr. Bird is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bird of the Valley Centre vicinity, Highland County, Va., and is a young farmer with good prospects. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hogsett, of Browns Creek, near Huntersville, W. Va., and is a very popular young lady. She carried a bouquet of sweet peas, and in her tasteful bridal attire of conventional white presented the appearance of the ideal bride. Miss Pearl Dille was maid of honor, escorted by Edward McLaughlin as the groom's best man. Immediately after the ceremony the parties set out for the home of the groom in Virginia, where a nice reception awaited them at 7 p. m.

The Corporation Commission of Virginia has just issued an order to the railroads providing that they shall maintain telephones in their offices where regular telephones lines are established, and require all their agents to answer comprehensively and politely all questions from the public concerning business with the railroad.

### The Tannery

The following article from the Grant Press has been handed us with a request to print:

Some time after the destruction of Riverside Tannery by fire, January 24, 1906, the owners of the plant practically decided to rebuild it promptly. Since then some West Virginia newspapers, published in sections where tanneries are operated, have claimed that the severance of tanneries interferes with the propagation of fish. While we have no doubt that the tanneries intended to work harm to any section or industry, we have reason to believe that they have nevertheless had a tendency to deter the re-building of this plant.

It seems hardly likely that tannic acid, the only substance used in tanning leather, would be discharged into streams in harmful quantities, as it is an expensive commodity. It is true that some weak tannin liquor is lost at all tanneries in washing and rinsing leather, and that a very small quantity of it discolors a large quantity of water, but a practical proof that tannery sewerage is not injurious to fish, lies in the fact that when Riverside Tannery, the sewerage from which emptied into Luney's Creek, was in full operation in 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, we are told more fish were caught in Luney's Creek, at this season of the year, when the tannery is not running.

From the tannery to the South Branch it is about one mile, and this mile section of Luney's Creek was a favorite fishing resort when the tannery was in full operation, and there never has been any complaint made by fishermen, who operated below the mouth of Luney's Creek.

The laws should be obeyed by the strong and the weak alike, and the streams should not be destroyed, but the owners of newspapers should not lend their influence to the injury of an industry and a whole community without having complete and positive knowledge that the conditions complained of actually exist.

Grant county people want the tannery re-built. They need it. It is true that the heavy tannery hauling is hard on the roads, but the compensation was that the taxes paid by the tannery helped to keep up the roads, and notwithstanding the inconveniences that may come to us, by reason of this industry, we wish again to see the big mule teams hauling hides and leather. We wish to see a Grant county product on the road to market, and to again be a producer of a great staple product. We wish also to see the men, bucket in hand, going to and from work, as well as the train of bark wagons, and last but not least, we wish to see the checks issued in payment for bark and labor.

Grant county people never have lodged any complaint against the United States Leather Company, on account of sewerage or any other account, and it is safe to say that they will not in the future, if its usual custom of fair treatment is accorded the people.

### Business Expansion

Mr. L. Makowicz, the merchant tailor, has opened a branch tailoring establishment up town in the room formerly occupied by Mayer's 5 and 10-cent store on Railroad Avenue. This branch will be elaborately fitted up as a sample and receive where everything in the men's made to order wearing apparel will be displayed. Mr. Makowicz will have the exclusive agency of four of the largest and best known tailoring houses in the United States outside of his own long established custom tailoring establishment on Monroe avenue. The full importance of this new departure will best be seen by reading his large announcement on our fourth page.—West Virginia News.

The Quarterly meeting of the Edray Circuit, M. E. Church, will be held at Mary's chapel on Elk Saturday and Sunday.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

#### As Campaign Manager

President Roosevelt's decision to take charge of the coming Congressional campaign is a somewhat startling innovation in our political ethics. As President of the whole people he might be expected to sink for the time the character of a partisan. The dignity of the office of President has been supposed, in the past, to call for a certain aloofness, an independence of party matters. President Roosevelt's decision to take an active part in politics, "Public office," he declared, "is a public trust," and he removed from office a number of good Democrats for "pernicious activity." But President Roosevelt is for "doing things" without much regard for convention or proprieties, and proposes to "butt into" the Congressional campaign as into many another matter out of his proper line. He will influence the selection of the candidates of his party for the House of Representatives, will shape the issues to be emphasized by spell binders, will indirectly lead his influence to "fry the fat" from trusts and other beneficiaries of the tariff for his campaign fund, and it may be assumed, will see that the money is spent on the right men—the men that will vote as he wishes at Washington. As respects both men and measures, the President is accordingly to be virtually in the position of a notional "boss" and able to dictate to the recalcitrant members of the Senate as well as the House. Having full command of the party organization and the party purse in all the States, he will be able to exert a formidable influence in the selection of Senators no less than representatives. Being the head of the executive branch of the Government, he will thus, if fully successful, control the legislative branch also. The judiciary will be the only remaining branch left for him to absorb. He will be in the happy position of the sailor whose story is told in Gilbert's "Yarn of the Bell," who having eaten all his companions in a shipwreck, was able to say: "Oh, I am a cook and captain bold, and the mate of the Nancy brig, and a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite, and the crew of the captain's gig—all in one. Such a concentration of power at the White House has never been hitherto. Even in President Grant's time, when the imperial spirit was especially rampant, the House and the Senate maintained their independence and defeated a number of novel measures dictated from the Executive Mansion; but with a President who is actually in charge of the party machinery the relations of individual Congressmen and of Congress as a whole to the White House will be very different.

If the President were infallible in his statesmanship and always on the side of popular interests, his aggrandizement at the expense of a co-ordinate branch of the Government might appeal to advocates of particular measures for which he has declared, but his record during the last session of Congress shows that he is liable to error and wobbles. He was first for this and then for that, his changes of position on various measures exciting much comment and some amusement. With Senators and Representatives these fluctuations led to "conflicts of veracity" and produced the epigram "Everybody lies but 'Teddy'." This vacillation would be comparatively unimportant in a President who held himself aloof and kept his judgment cool for emergencies, but in one who aspires to be master both at the Capitol and at the White House it needs to be considered. The fact that President Roosevelt will conduct the Congressional campaign on the "stand-pat" basis is particularly significant in this connection. President McKinley years ago favored a revision of the tariff, and President Roosevelt before

he became President in practical politics took some position. When he changed in a direction opposite to the trusts which were the most packable and most amenable to the masses. The "let-up" in the tariff trusts, when the President's most packable and most amenable to the masses. The "let-up" in the tariff trusts, when the President's most packable and most amenable to the masses. The "let-up" in the tariff trusts, when the President's most packable and most amenable to the masses.

### From Greenbrier Independent

Mrs. Judge C. F. Moore, of New York city, is spending a few days with Mrs. Miriam Beard, near town.

B. F. Mann, one of the most successful and experienced dairymen in the State, has added to his herd of cows ten head of thoroughbred registered Guernsey cows and a bull. This strain of milk cattle originated in the Isle of Guernsey, in the English Channel, and is regarded by many dairymen as superior to the Jerseys. They evidently possess meritorious qualifications or Mr. Mann would not have invested in such a large herd.

The joint commission of the Virginia and W. Va. Conference, M. E. Church, which met at Ronceverte July 17th, unanimously agreed upon a report providing that the boundary lines of the West Virginia Conference be so as to include the appointments of the Greenbrier District of the Virginia Conference located in the following counties in W. Va.: Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas and Pendleton; Highland, Augusta, Rockbridge, Boyle, court, Alleghany and Craig in Virginia.

Mr. I. W. Waugh, of Pocahontas county, and Miss Emma L. Wetzel were married yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sallie Wetzel, here, Rev. L. E. Atkins officiating. Mr. Waugh is one of the substantial men of Pocahontas and Miss Wetzel has been for some years a successful teacher in the Graded School here. The best wishes of many friends go with her to her new home.

### New Rates

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Tuesday announced a reduction of its maximum one way passenger fare from 31-3 cents to 31-2 cents.

At same time it was announced that hereafter thousand mile books will be sold for \$20, the cash deposit heretofore required being done away with.

This action will involve a readjustment of all through fares from the South, and owing to the vast amount of work entailed by reason of the change the new rate of fare will not become operative for some time probably November 1. It is assumed that the competing lines which reach New York by way of Cincinnati and Louisville will meet the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's reduction by a readjustment of fares so that all Southern passenger traffic whether by way of Washington, Cincinnati or Louisville, will be on an equal basis.

### Suit against Whiskey Man

Suit has been brought at Parsons in the circuit court against C. D. Gillispie for \$30,000 damages. The declaration avers that A. J. Pennington was killed by a log train on the Otter Creek road while intoxicated from whiskey purchased from Gillispie. This is one of the first suits of the kind brought in state, which makes a saloon keeper liable for damages to the family or the person so injured or killed.—Journal.

### Beats Coining Money

A Tingle, of Greenbrier county recently sold to the Rumberger Lumber Co., of Elkins, W. Va., a tract of timber land for \$30,000. Tingle paid \$7,500 for the land and only held it fifteen days.

### Lead Me

"Lead my hand" was the frequent quaint remark of a dear little boy whose earthly journey was only four years long.

When journeying in a foreign land,  
 Across the wide, wide sea,  
 We seek a guide unto our step,  
 And follow fearlessly  
 That guide we never saw before,  
 And may not meet again;  
 His face, his manner, strange to me,  
 Not yet his language plain.

But on the lofty Alpine height,  
 And chasms deep below,  
 How close we cling to our good guide,  
 And will not let him go.  
 In after years we think of him  
 With grateful thoughts and kind;  
 Perhaps such wishes angels bear  
 To them we cannot find.  
 There is a journey we call Life,  
 And who shall guide our way?  
 Ah! Jesus leadeth to a home,  
 Which we will reach some day,  
 Dangers beset us here and there,  
 And Death lies just ahead;  
 But surely one will walk us  
 Who all our fathers led.

Thro' the whole journey of this life,  
 Dear Savior, "lead my hand,"  
 As thou didst lead my little child,  
 Safe to the better land.  
 A. I. P.

### White Heron Plumes

New York.—In a letter written by President Roosevelt to William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, which has been made public, the President speaking for both himself and Mrs. Roosevelt expresses hearty sympathy with the efforts the society is making to prevent the sale or use of the white heron plumes commonly known as "agrettes," which are worn on women's hats. Dutcher, in a letter to the President, said that Queen Alexandra of England, had recently publicly made known her disapproval of the use of the plumes and suggested that a similar expression from Mrs. Roosevelt would do more towards abolishing these millinery ornaments than a month's work of the Audubon societies. The President's letter replied as follows: "My Dear Mr. Dutcher: Permit both Mrs. Roosevelt and myself to say how heartily we sympathize not only with the work of the Audubon Societies generally, but particularly with their efforts to stop the sale and use of the so-called 'agrettes' plumes of white herons. If anything Mrs. Roosevelt feels more strongly than I do in the matter. Sincerely Yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The white heron formerly frequented the streams of this section in some numbers; and even yet are occasionally seen in the season of migrating. The bird is fast becoming extinct and a systematic effort is being made to preserve the remaining depleted ranks. The trouble about the use of the feathers is that they are only found on the female bird and that at the season of mating. This must necessarily shortly render the most beautiful plumage of a bird of America extinct.

Enterprising Texans have just imported from India forty-six bulls, three cows and two calves of the breed known as "sacred cattle." These are to be crossed with the ungody Texas cattle and a breed developed, which will cause less profanity and produce more of the milk that people like to drink.

Mr. John E. Gam received a phone message Tuesday from his daughter Mrs. M. E. Matheny, of Bartow, W. Va., stating that her daughter Miss Gracie is ill with typhoid fever. Mrs. Gam expects to leave soon, to be with her daughter in her troubles. The other members of her family, who are sick, are all reported better. —Bath Enterprise